WASHINGTON.

The Numerous Peace Rumors at the National Capital.

The Official Endorsement of the Peace Mission of the Elder Blair.

His Reception by Mrs. Jefferson Davis and the Court Ladies at Richmond.

The Elegant Toilets, Sumptuous Dinners and Sweet Kisses on the Occasion.

DIFFERENT VERSIONS OF THE RESULT.

The Message Brought by Blair from Davis and Instructions Taken.

The Peace Democrats Declare that the South Is About Caving In, and Charge the Leaders With Deserting Their Northern Friends.

Version of the Affair as Purported to Have Come from the State Department.

Empressions Obtained at the White House in Reforence to Blair's Mysterious Movements.

The Grand and Final Crash of the Rebellion Momentarily Expected.

The Visions of Peace and Reunion

Looming Up,

Our Washington Despatches. WASHINGTON, Jan. 21, 1866.

PEACE BUMORS AND THE BYAIR MISSION. The national capital has been under an intense excite-int during the last few days over the question of peace. All manner of probable and improbable, possible and im-possible stories have been in circulation. We have had the rebellion closed up, Jeff. Davis flying towards Mexico, and the bulk of the rebel Congress marching for Washingms possible at once. This has aroused the anger of cals, and they threaten to raise a row in Congress The panerama of the grand crash of the rebel my persons have become convinced that it is a reality.

fire. What is really at the bottom of all these stories can only be ascertained by a close scrutiny of the data to found in official quarters. Immediately upon the reof Mr. Blair, Sr., from Richmond, his son Mont To asserted that his passes were endorsed on private pusiness, and that he had nothing to say about peace. Sterated that his father had not gone to Richmond, even after it was known here that he had arrived at General Grant's headquarters, that no person took any stock in his explanation of the result of his father's journey to

But two or three days clapsed after the return of Blair esident for the steamer Don to be in readiness at a e rtain time to convey Mr. Blair, Sr., to City Point came in on Thursday afternoon, received his instructions and sailed on Friday for the rebel capital. This fact left

but one interpretation to be made, one inference to be drawn, as to the result of his former miss on. That inferonce was that he had received such assurances from the lers at Richmond as to induce the authorities here to believe that a settlement could be reached and the war that Mr. Blair had met with any success while in Richsmond began to stir themselves to ascertain the facts in the case. This general activity-investiga without authority-to send for persons and papers, and the probing of government socrets, has ought to the surface several versions of the result of mysterious peace mission. These different versions are at a casual clance, apparently inconsistent and con s merely apparent, and in reality may all be true, and

in fact, part and parcel of a legitimate result of Bla'r's

In the first place, there has been no little amasement In court circles over the statement that it ir, said air boastfully made in regard to his receiption at the esidence of Jeff. Davis. This is, that he was not only pordially but enthusiastically received there; that Mr him; threw her arms around his nerk, and kissed him again and again. He never was received so con dially in any place before. That he subsequently dined with Mr. Davis, and that several prominent hern ladies, who forme ty figured in Washington, present. Among Unem Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Cobb others, dressed to, the height of fashion, with ding any shing that he ever witnessed here Also, that the table 'and everything connected with the officir was of the most sumptuous style, with all the elegance imagine ole. In short, according to this stery, Blair was feas'ed, dined and wined to his heart's conent, and his, stay there made as enchanting and pleasant se possible, which furnished him an opportunity to i form by neelf fully upon the court scenes and court life in Be seidom, to say nothing of the information that he he them as to the dashing beauties, the charming lies who now my nopolize society in the court circle at washington. The feeling that Mr. Blair has created here in relyting these scenes is that the strongest impression was made upon him by the kies. Who can ion was made upon him by the kiss. Who car pression was made upon him by the not lead to a gail but that this very kies may not lead to a of crim. con., which now appears to be so commercial metropolist This kiss certainly cannot be interpreted in a belligerent tone, and who can tell it is a forerunner of an immediate peace be only goes often enough to Richmond it will bring about that desired object? What matters it, therefore, if Blair's ission to Richmond, at the expense of the government is, as some wag has asserted, simply for the purpose of

Being again klased by Mrs. President Davis?

Leaving this social part of his mission to those who wish to gossip over the court scenes at Richmond, let us clance at the political version given out by the different here. In the first place, the peace democrat declare that Mr. Blair brought from Richmond a manu script letter from Jefferson Davis to Mr. Lincoln, it thich Mr. Davis says he is willing now, as he alway has been, to send or receive commissioners to treat fa war and to advance all its interests. They also assert that Mr. Blair returns to Richmond with a letter from Mr. Lincoln, saying that he s willing to send or receive commissioners to treat for ce upon the basis of an undivided country. This, the

the negotiation will be successful; that they have infor One thing is certain—there is evid noe here thus the band of peace apost s, who have made such a noise is Southern Ohio, are alarmed at the prospect of the South-backing down; that the Vallandigham crowd, although loudly clamoring for peace herotofore, are now trembling leaders with deserting their Northern friends. In this connection it is also stated that the peace disciples at Cincinnati have received more information than has been obtrined here, and that they have b come con vinced that the South will back down. This is what they object to. They know that if peace is made with Lin coin they are politically defunct. The above are the facts as believed and stated by the moderate peace democrats here. I give them for what they are worth.

The second version is one that is being circulated as coming from the vicinity of the State Department. This is that Mr. Blair brought back a communication to the pur-port that Mr. Davis gives his approval, and in fact asks that commissioners, representing the "two nations"—
mark the words—be appointed to treat and negotiate for
peace. Further that Mr. Blair has gone back with a letter
refusing that proposition on the ground that it would recognize the Southern confederacy as being a nation, which might bring about trouble with foreign Powers. But leaders so great that they will be willing to drop that point and send commissioners as representing the army, or in some other form, to get by that technical point, or perhaps a committee of Congress, to be accredited as representatives of the people or of States, instead of a rebel government. Those who give this version state that it is fully believed that in this Mr. Blair will be successful. This is also the meaning of a significant paragraph in the National Intelligence, which has throughout held that Mr. Blair's mission promised success, in which the assertion is made "that it is stated in republican quarters that the elder Blair will hold an inserview with prominent members of the rebel Congress. The same paper still further states :-

We have good reason—not to say authority—for stating that Mr. Blair, Sr., goes to Richmond upon no hollow or heartless miss on, but upon one of substance, giving hope to patriot c men that an opportunity for the hi-hest reason will be afforded to statesmen to bring the present civil war to a close by negotiation.

ents of this paper are of more i than it would appear on the surface, from the fact that Secretary Seward has the most friendly relations with its managers, and, further, that it has been the favorite organ and mouthplece of the elder Blair. The state nts of that organ are, therefore, semi-official.

THE RACE OF THE RADICALS. It is owing to these facts and statements that the radi cals have commenced their opposition. They imagine that they see behind all this a desperate attempt to secure a settlement of our national difficulties on the best possible terms that can be had, at once. They are, therefore, only watching for developments, in hope of obtaining something that will justify them in arraigning Mr. Seward before Congress, and have one of their regular rear and tear scenes, to the amusement of those who like to visit such national circus shows.

WHAT ME LINCOLN PROBABLY MEANS. Mr. Lincoln on the subject, while they have not obtained any direct statement, or the full import of Mr. Biale's instructive message brought from Richmond or taken back, they have left the President with the full belief that Mr. Blair's visit to Richmond was far more success ful than he anticipated. In addition to that they interpre Mr. Lincoln's language to mean that Blair's second mission promises far better results than the public have any idea of, and that peace is much nearer at hand than the most confident have at any time hoped for. On this matter, of oln; but, for some cause, the conviction has taken hold of all of those who have conversed on the subject come upon us at any day, and the grand drama of the

column pass away like smoke before the wind.

Such are the reports and assertions that are being made in circles that gives them an air of probability. Numerous other wild stories are affoat but are not worth ard to them. It will however be noticed as a strong coincident, that the peace democrats believe that peace is at hand, that the South is about caving in; also tha the report, said to emanate from the State Department, concludes with the belief that Mr. Blair will be success White House leads to the same conclusion

Let us bide our time and patiently await the developments of these peace missions. The public can rest as sured that if Mr. Blair, Sr.'s, visit to Richmond accomplishes nothing more than the exchange of kisses wi Mrs. President Davis, and obtaining his lost papers, that the combinatious and plans of Grant, Sherman, Thomas and our army and navy, as peace commission other kind, are such that the dying gasp of the rebellion will come within the next three months. Let the radicals bring forth. The sage of Silver Springs may fail in his negotiations, and soon be placed on the shelf with those and others of the same kin, and thus give an opportunity for some other ambitious individual to immortalize him above, labelled Peace Apostles.

THE LATEST PRACE RUMORS.

The excitement in regard to peace matters continues and there is no doubt but that there is a desire and deter mination on the part of the admin stration to exhaust all the resources of statesmanship to bring about speedy re-union and peace. It is also believed, in well-informed c'reles here, that the pressure of the peace party South, tion which may be made for negotiation, even if a the Confederacy. The result of Mr. Blair's efforts is looked for with the greatest anxiety and interest.

THE RADICALS AND MR. BLAIR. The radical republicans are bitterly denouncing Mr. Blair, Sr., to-night, and are charging him with sticking his nose into affairs where he has no business. They also boidly declare that they will give Mr. Lincoln to under-stand that he was not elected last fall, but that it was a

principle and policy which succeeded. They also state that they do not want peace until they can get it in a way satisfactory to themselves. It is evident that they make a fight upon it.

The recent consultation of generals here with Genera Grant is expected to have an important bearing on pending military operations. All the different forces are now co-operating in a way to produce results more favorab to the Union and more completely disastrous to the rebel cause than anything which has heretofore taken place. It is understood that General Grant is highly pleased with

GRANT AND SHERIDAN RETURN TO THEIR COMMANDS Generals Grant and Sheridan have returned to their respective commands, the former leaving last evening HORRIBLE SUPPERINGS OF OUR SOLDIERS IN LIBER

Annapolis bring some of the most heartrending accounts of the sufferings of those of our men who are still in Libby ent by General Grant they suffered most from the cold Many of them are destitute of shoes, socks or undercarried to the dead house in the morning. Wasted to skeletons from want of food they could not endure the men being left there, this mortality was one and a quarter per cent of the whole number in a single night. When illied, "If your government does not like this why does it not exchange you? We are willing." The poor starv of them who had been there the longest time had been induced by the offer of double rations to go out of the for the rebel army. What else could they do but starve

THE DRAFT-OPINION OF SOLICITOR WHITING.

If the number of men were taken into consideration without re-and to the time of their nervice, it is clear that the ground inequality would exist in the respective con-

EFFORTS OF GOVERNOR PENTON TO AVOID THE

Governor Fenton, of New York, has arrived at Washington. It is understood he is endoavoring to arrange the quota of troops, so as to secure the number required

LOSS OF THE STEAMER EXPRESS A tugboat which arrived here to day reports that the teamer Express, which left here yesterday, was last steamer Express, which let't here yesterday, was man night so seriously chafed by ine that she sunk off Indian Head, after the persons on boa.wd and a large number of army horses had been rescued from their danger. PRAUDS IN TRADE WITH THE INSURRECTIONARY STATES.

The House Committee on Military Affairs has accumulated and is still gathering a large amount of testimony and facts relative to frauds and abuses under the laws for the collection and purchase of cotton and other products of the insurrectionary States, and will doubtless report bill for the correction of the disloyed and illegal practices

THE NEW THRES CENT CURBENCY NOTES. Fifteen thousand dollars of the new three cent cur-rency will be issued from the Treasury to-morrow, and for some days thereafter about half of that amount will

THE CASE OL HENDERSON, LATE NAVY AGENT. Thurlow Weed and Judge Pierrepont are here to-night, it is rumored, for the purpose of getting the suits against Henderson, of the New York Evening Post, late naval officer, withdrawn. This course, it is said, is in virtue of an agreement made in the Opdyke suit.

EUROPE.

Arrival of the Canada at Halifax, With Three Days Later News.

Anglo-Rebel View of Affairs in Rebeldom.

The South Never More Confident of Success than at Present.

THE SPANISH-PERUVIAN QUESTION.

STATE OF THE MARKETS,

HALIPAX, Jan. 22; 1865. The steamship Canada, from Liverpool on the 7th via

ucenstown the 8th inst., arrived here at half-past eleven Her advices are three days later than those by the City

of Baltimore at New York. The news by the Canada is not important.

The Canada has had heavy westerly winds. She leaves
for Boston at about 5 A. M., where she will be due Tues day afternaon. January 21, latitude 43, longitude 57, passed the Asia. The Canada has thirteen Halifax and

Frankfort advices say that the newly advertised United States Ioan had made speculators timid, although Frank-fort prices remained 1 a 2 beyond those of New York. It is estimated that about \$235,000,000 in United States

honds had been sent, altogether, to Europe, The North German Lloyds' and Hamburg Ar companies are each building a new steamer in England, with a view to the maintenance of a regular weekly line between New York, Southampton, &c.

Another evidence of Queen Victoria's resumption of public functions is the fact that she has comme ing Osborne her stay there.

probably get command of the forces in Ireland The Paris Bourse was very firm on Saturday, and the rentes closed at 67f.

The Danish government proposes to open the coasting

The steamships City of Limerick and City of Cork, both from New York, arrived at Queenstown on the 5th, and reached Liverpool on the 6th inst. The steamship Coba, from New York, arrived at Queenstown on the 7th, and reached Liverpool on the

THE NEWS OF SHERMAN'S CAPTURE OF SAVANNAH. in Liverpool on the afternoon of the 7th, and caused con-siderable excitement, but it was too late in the day to de-

Captain Corbett, ex-commander of the steamer Sec

King, alias Shenandoah, was brought before the magis trate at London on the 5th, charged with having enlisted, or attempted to enlist, British subjects for service in the "Confederate Navy." The solicitor, who appeared on behalf of the government to prosecute, stated the case against the prisoner, who took the vessel to Madeira, and then announced to the crew that she was intended and sold for a cruiser, and urged them to enlist in the service. Evidence was given in support, when the case was remanded, the prisoner being admitted to ball in £500 and two sureties of £2,000 each. ANGLO-REEKL VIEWS OF AFFAIRS IN THE BEBET

ANGLO-REBEL VIEWS OF APPAIRS IN THE REBEL.

The Richmond correspondent of the London Times, writing Nov. 27 and Dec. 5, asserts that never since the commencement of the war was more serene confidence entertained about the safety of Richmond and Petersburg, be Grant's force what it may. He also affirms that never was greater confidence and more hope entertained in reference to the present and future of secessia. The London Times likewise publishes a letter from Spence, its secession correspondent at Liverpool, bolistering up the rebel cause, and attempting to show that the North had gained nothing of importance during the post year. He believes the South will call out the negroes, and points to Goneral Lee as the probable successor of Joff. Davis.

THE CANADIAN TROUBLES.

The Army and Navy Geartte says the Canadian difficulty will, in all probability, lapse; but not harmlessiy. The display of attachment to Great Britain and of patriotic zeal which the recent events called forth will add the many sources of irritation which the context in America has opened, and will transfer to the Canadians and full share of the overflowing animosity with which Great Britain is regarded by the mass of the Northern people; but the Canadians have certainly established fresh claims to imperial sympathy.

THE ATTITUDE QF FRANCE-NO INTERVENTION AND

"INDESTRUCTIELS LIBERTY" TO BE ESTABLISHED—DANGER FROM MEXICO.

[From the Paris Temps, Jan. 3.]

In this rapid raview the war in America must only appear for form's sake. Europe can do nothing in the matter and the most chimerical minds have coased to speak of intervention. For the old world, this upprecedented struggle is a spectacle rich in lessons, at the same time formidable and consolatory. By the cost now imposed on the United States to extirpate slavery, it displays the terrible justice of history, and shows by what fearnit servinces that abundance of material and moral resources of which no idea existed, and, above all, shows, by the little loss of liberty they have involved, that liberty is not fatally destined to perish in the tempests of civil wars. On this point all European ideas, including our own, are completely bewildered. The re-selection of Mr. Lincsin and the manner in which it was accomplished a side pleade of an indestructible like by, and will, smash in history as an imperishable pleade of political and mo all geatness. Those are great lessons of which Europe and besides contributed to pay the costs by the reaction of the cotton crisis; but those are precisely only lessons. The facts, whether they please or not, are quite out of

Um to the Saal success, and a ove all the pacification,

The Sp. mish American Ward.

QUEEN ISABELLA S TERMS OF PEACE W. IS PROC.

(Made 4d (Dec. 31) correspondence of London 1. 4-1

The con slict between Spain and Per: threatens to sequive considerable proportions. The Queen spoke of with great reserve in her speech at the opening of the

Cortes.

with great receive in her speech at the opening or toCortes.

The following are said to be the conditions on which
the new admaal who has been sent to the Pacific would
be authorized it treat with the government of Lina:

Fi at—The Pra uvian government should send to Madrid
a high diplomatic representative, who must dictare in its
name, and with all the required solemnity, that it disapproves of the press of conceived by the authorities of
Callao to imprison the Secretary of the Spanish Commissioner, and that it is rawdy to punish the authors of the
criminal attempts which were the consequence of that
project.

project.

Second—The Spanish gave vament will send a representative to Lima, with the miss. On of claiming the immediate intervention of justice in the case of Talambo; and that r presentative, accredited in the came manner as M. Salazar was, shall be received officially by the Forurian

From the Correspondencia of Madrid, Jun. 2.]
The Congress assembled at Lima, including the representative of Peru, is entirely in fivor of an arrangement which would avoid a conflict between Spain and the Spanish-American republics. The above would-seem to imply that at Madrid the fact of the burning of the Spanish Admiral's vessel and the hostile resolutions of the Peruvian Chambers were not known.

WHY ST. DOMINGO SHOULD BE ABANDONED.

The Emans of Madrid of December 30 strongly advocates the abandonment of St Domingo, and says, according to the reports forwarded by Generals Gandara and Dulce, one thousand seven hundred men, or more than eighteen per cent, died from sickness alone during the months of October and November last. The Espana further states that General Dulce has bireself plainly represented to the government the advisability of abandoning the island.

[From Geliconant's Massenger, Jan 4.1]

doning the island.

[From Galignani's Messenger, Jan 4.]

A council of war, composed of Generals the Marquis del Dourou, Enrique, O'Donnell and Sandoval, with the directors of the different branches of the army, has just been assembled at Madrid to give its opinion on the expedition to St. Dominge. No decision has yet been come to, the counsel having confined itself to reading the official documents. These show that up to the month of October has the expedition had al easy cost sessenty sulling fance, and that of the thirty thousand men sent to the Island only fourteen thousand now remain under arms, and had ally four thousand of them were in a state to carry on the campaign.

France.

The weekly returns of the Bank of France show a decrease of cash on band of nearly thirty million france.

It was reported that Prince Napoleon will visit Turin, returning to Paris in February, in company with the returning to Paris in February, in company with the King of Italy. The Bourse on the 6th was unsettled, but closed firmer at 66f., 85c.

Italy.

It is reported that Spain is about to recognize the kingdom of Italy.

The committee of inquiry into the disturbances of last September at Turin have presented their report to the Chamber of Deputies. Its purport is not stated. The debate was adjourned for the printing of the report.

A new Italian loan of six millions sterling has been contracted with several financial companies on security of State domains.

of State domains.

It is stated that the Pope intends sending a hat and sword, blessed each year, as is the custom before Christmas mass, to the Emperor of Mexico. Spain.

The Congress has been definitely constituted. Senso dexandra Castro has been elected President of the

house.

La Pays asserts that General Parker carries to Peru the following instructions:—The Peruvian authorities shall La Pays assertions:—The Peruvian authorities suar following instructions:—The Peruvian authorities suar disavow all participation in outrages upon the envoy sent from Spain and upon Fpanish subjects, and shall take judicial proceedings against the authors of the violence authorities is commenced,

from Spain and upon Spanish subjects, and shall take judicial proceedings against the authors of the violence committed. As soon as the prosecution is commonced, Spain, without awaiting the result, will restore the Chinchas. The republic shall subsequently send a plenipotentiary to conclude a treaty of commerce and amity between the two countries.

The Madrid Correspondencia says, if it is true that Peru demands the restoration of the Chinchas before granting antisfaction, a conflict is unavoidable.

The Expirito Publico accuses France of sewing discord in Spain, in order to obtain an opportunity for intervention, and keeping the Basquo provinces as an indemnity.

Portugal.

The King opened the Cortes on the 2d. He said the budget would show no defect, and promised sundry measures for the regulation of commerce.

It was stated that the Portuguese Minister at London was expected to smicably arrange the difficulty between England and Brazil.

It was thought that the accession of the Emperor Maximilian to the Mexican crown would lead to important commercial relations between Portugal and Mexico.

The Bombay mail of December 13 is received. The news is generally anticipated.

The whole territory of Kokan has been taken by the Russians, who were said to be preparing for a march against Toorkistan.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 7, 1805.

COTTON.—The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of the week (five days) at 17,500 bales, including 2,500 to speculators and 4,000 to expecters. The market has been dull, and prices Md. a Md. for American and Md. a 1d. lower for other descriptions. The authorized quotations are:—

The sales on Friday were 3,000 bates, the market closing flat at unchanged prices. The stock in port is estimated at 406,000 bates, of which 26,000 are American.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTIFFS MARKET.

Breadstuffs casier, except flour, which is steady. Wakefield, Nash & Co. and Bigland, Athya & Co. teport.—Flour steady. When dull and casier; winter red, 2, 6d. as & 5d., white Westeen, 8s. a 9s. 3d. Corn heavy and 3d. a 6d. lower; mixed, 27s. a 27s. 6d. LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.

higher. Butter frim. Cheese advanced is, a 22.
LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.
PRODUCE.—The Brokers' Circular reports:—Ashes steady and unalogged. Sugar quiet and steady. Coffee quiet and steady. Rice frim. Sperm oil firm at £70. Cod "oil £51. Linseed oil steady. Rown quiet and steady. Spirits turpentine inactive at 61z. a 52s.
Boult, English & Co. report:—Patroleum firm at is 11d. a 2a. 2d. for refined.

LONDON MARKETS,
LONDON, Jan. 7, 1865.

Baring's circular reports:—Breadstuffs steady. Iron dull at £6 18s. for Welsh rails and bars. Sugar steady. Coffee quiet and steady. To almostive. Rice firm. Tallow dull and unchanged. Spirits torportine firmer; selles at 64s. Petroleum steady at 2s. 14. a 2s. 14.4. for refined.

coined.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Baring's circular reports American securities active.

Cointed States 5-20's, 45 a 45 %.

Console closed on Friday at 89% a 89% for money.

The builton in the bank has d cr. ased £167,000.

Funds steady and firm. The discount market is firm, and there is nothing doing below 5%. The demand at the bank is moderate.

STATE OF TRADE AT MANCHESTER. Manchester market is flat, and prices

THE LATEST MARKETS.

LIVETPOOL, Jan. 7—P. M.

COTTON.—Sales to day 3,000 holes, including 1,000 to
peculators and exporters. Market dull and unchanged.

REPARKINES GIFTON. 1 and bloody.

PROVINGES GIFTON. 1 and bloody.

Loxpox, Jan. 7—P. M. Consola closed at 89% for money; Illinois Centr bares, 52% a 52% discount; Eric shares, 37% a 38%. Livaroot, Jan. 8, 1865.

Shipping Intelligence.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 22, 1865. The press of Cineinnati gave a reception and banque

a Saturday night to the escaped correspondents The guests of the evening gave an interesting account of nent citizens also made speeches. Thomas Buchanan Read said he had had the pleasure of writing "Sherman's Ride," but he now found a more thrilling and read the first draft of a poem on the subject.

The correspondents leave to-morrow for Washington condition of the Saliabury prisoners, and urge the adop-tion of some measures for their immediate relief. NEWS FROM BRAZIL.

The Reception of Mr. Seward's Reply.

MOVEMENTS OF RAPEL PIRATES.

Their Ravages on the Brazilian Coast.

Relations of Brazil and Paraguay.

PROBABILITY OF

and the Jornal do Commo cie, of Rio Jareiro, and the Jornal do Bahia, with dates to the 9th of December, in-

It was known at the Brazil'an capital that the govern ment was in receipt of Mr. Saward's reply to the claims made in the Florida question, but nothing more had

tion on account of the Fiorida affair, and it was thought that this wift not clear up until the Brazilian government

The Concistof the 26th of November also contains

The Correletof the 26th of November also contains the following:—

There has just appeared a new and dangerous enemy of the United States. This morning the Argentine bark Adelaide arrived in our port from Baltimore with a cargo of wheat flour, awaisined to the house of Measers. Phipps Brothers & Company, of this city. The captain, Mr. James P. Walliams, makes the following statement:—On the 12th of Octoberlast, the bark being them in latitude 1 46 north, longitude 39 west, at eight o'clock in the morning, we perceived a vessel making for us with great rapidity. At ten o'clock we found that she was a steamer, and storrily afterwards distinguished the English flag. At mickay the steamer drew down this flag, substituting for it the flag of the Confederaic states of the South, and fired a whot to bring our vessel to. A few minutes afterwards we were boarded by three officers and six men, armed with revolvers, one of the officers demanding the ship's papers. The captain was then ordered on board the steamer, where he was made to take oath that he would speak nothing but the trath. They inquired for the ship's manifast; they asked to whom the cargo belonged, and whether Mesers. Phipps & Brothers were citizens of the United States. The captain replied that he did not know who were the owners of the cargo, but that Messrs. Phipps & Brothers were English citizens. After a short delay they informed Captain Williams that a council of war had declared he was fully prepared to see his vessel as the process and crew. Captain Williams accordingly compiled. When he was fully prepared to see his vessel show the cargo valued at thirty-eight thousand dollars, which som mush he paid thirty days after the recognition of the Confederale States. On returning on board the short papers were also detained. Some letters were opened, said they would hold Messrs. Phipps & Brothers responsible for the captain they did not give the register nor manifest. The bill of health and some other papers were also detained. Some letters were opened, s

On board the Panish brig Anna James, which arrived here to day from New York, there came as passengers the captains and six satters of the North American ships Eliza and D. Godfroyd, which were captured and burned by the Confederate corsair Shenandosh—the first in Inti-tude 16 40 borth, west longitude 26 45, and the laster is latitude 6 25 north, longitude 27 15 west from Greenwich. The Council of War that is to try the naval and was

The Council of War that is to try the naval and war centain Gervario Maucebo, ex-contanader of the division of the zecond naval district, for the occurrence in the port of Bahia between the steamers Wachusett and Florida, is composed of Senor Raphael Mendes de Moraes e Valle, Chief of Division, Freedemt; Senor Francisco da Silva Lobón, Chief of Division; Senor Antonio Felix Correa de Mello, Naval Captain; Senor Francisco Xavior de Alcantara, Naval Captain; Senor Francisco Xavior de Alcantara, Naval Captain; Senor Benjamin Carnelno de Camdos and Fernando Lazaro de Lima, Advocates.

The blockade of the ports on the Plata river by the Brazilian naval division is strictly kept up, but in such a way as to mitigate its rigors, and no complaints have been made by "lawful traders." Up to the 15th of November thirty-nine vessels, under various flags, had been notified. Time was given them to the 26th to

Highway Robbert at Garentony, —A bounty broker, doing business in Duane street, New York, and residing at Greenpoint, was met on Seturday night, about nin at Greenpoint, was met on Saturday night, about nine o'clock, near the bridge over Newtown creek, by two rumans, who are supposed to have followed him from his place of business in New York, and robbed of \$1,700 in bile and a gold watch and chain, valued at about \$100. The victim was beaten in a horrible manner and let insensible on the highway. As the official in charge of the Forty-seventh precinct, at about half past eight o'clock last night, reported that he had notbling for reporters, it is to be presumed that the officers of that precinct know nothing of this outrage.

BURGLARY.—The cigar store of Myers Benjamin, 278. Grand street, R. D., was entered by burglars in the rear, or Saturday night, and robbed of leaf tebacco values at

circumstances at 117 South Third street, E. D., on the 4th inst., is still attracting attention. On Saturday evening Coroner Barrett was waited upon by Mr. Faulkner, the well known lecturer, with his son in law, a young man named Brown, who cistims that he is the brother of the deceased lady, and demands the property found in her possession.

Remor of a Terrible Railroad Disaster,

Burrato, Jan. 22, 1865.

It is reports, here that a terrible railroad accident on nurred on the Phila. This and Eric Railroad on Friday right, near Williamsport, ... in consequence of two trains olliding on a trestle work one ... added and eighty feet high, and that over one hundred pers were killed and injured. The report cannot be verified. No news of such a disaster had been received at the telegraph office of the road yesterday.

Fire in St. Louis.

Sr. Lours, Jan. 1866. Trinity Episcopalian church, on Washington arenus was destroyed by fire this afternoon. The fire started is the roof in a defective flue. The five consumed the vgan, worth \$3,000. The pastor, Rev. E. C. Hutchin. so a, narrowly escaped death. No persons were injured. The building cost \$27,000, was completed three years ago and was one of the linest churches in the city. The walls (emain standing. Th) total loss is \$20,000, or which tivere is \$12,000 insurance.

Departure of a Torpedo Boat from Hoston Boston, Jan. 22, 1865. The steam (mg J. P. Jewett arrived to-day from New

UNITED STATES STEAMER HARVEST MOON, Jan. 16, 1866 The following are the names of the officers saved from

Lieutenant Commander S. P. Quacl'enbush, commandi Lieutenant and Executive Officer, W. T. Sampson. Chief Engineer, Reynolds Driver. Acting Ensign, A. P. Bashford. Assistant Engineer, John F. Ryan. —And thirty eight men. dres yards from Fort Sumter, while covering the picket aunthes. She went down in thirty seconds after striking it, and sunk in about five fatherns of sater. Have r time to add any more, as the mail leaves barnedistely,

TEMPETANCE IN THE ARMY, -The Rev. J. Smyth. D. D. will lecture upon the importance of temperance in our armies at the rooms of the New England Scidiors' Belief Association, 194 Broadway, this evening.

THE EMERY AT BREKET, MASS.—Professor C. & Shepard, of Amherst College, announced a day or tweednte, in a lecture on the result of his examination, that this mine, which has been believed to be one of pure magnetic iron ere by some scientific men, contains the finest quality of emery, and is of the greatest importance as national wealth.—Hoston Traceller.

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MAILS FOR THE PACIFIC.

The Capture of Port Fisher-Moveme of Gen. Sherman-Operations at Rich-mond-News from Europe, &c., &c.

The mail steamship Ocean Queen, Captain Seal will leave this port to-day, at noon, for Aspinwall. The mails for Central America and the South Pr vili close at half-past ten o'clock this morning.

The New York Herann-Edition for the Pacificbe ready at nine o'clock in the morning. It will contain the official despatches relative to the

forces; the latest despatches from the army in front of Forces in all parts of the country; the Blair Peace Mission to Richmond; Sketch of the Life and Services reports of all interesting events of the past ten days

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